

Reducing Avoidable Non-Elective Demand

Short-term Population Health Management Interventions



With pressures on acute services expected to continue, Integrated Care Systems (ICS) need to identify and implement short-term interventions that can reduce avoidable demand. As highlighted in the Hewitt review, the embedding of proactive PHM is key for ensuring sustainable solutions to immediate NHS performance challenges such as poor ambulance response and A&E waiting times, as well as elective backlogs.

Recognising the challenge

- 1 Limited interoperability and data sharing hinders effective co-ordination across health and care providers.
- 2 Fragmented healthcare delivery and organisational silos hampers seamless coordination and integration of care across various settings and disciplines.
- 3 Insufficient resources and funding dedicated to PHM that means timely action isn't always taken on the back of the data.

How should ICSs respond?

- Use data and analytics to redesign care pathways and promote wellbeing, prevention, and independence
- Design integrated care models for at-risk population groups to optimise the use of local resources and ensure seamless coordination across care settings by using data and analytics
- Deliver and develop an ICS-wide intelligence platform with a fully linked, longitudinal data-set

How can KPMG help?

We can use our Population Health Management (PHM) analytical capabilities and global database of clinical best practice to help you identify practical interventions that enable care for specific cohorts of patients in alternative ways or settings, thus reducing pressure on acute services in preparation for winter. This involves:

- Using pseudonymised data to identify and prioritise services and/or pathways where it may be possible to reduce avoidable demand
- Understanding population cohorts that would be amenable to interventions that reduce avoidable acute activity, including cohorts with poorer outcomes to help reduce inequalities
- Working with key stakeholders to understand the root cause of avoidable acute activity and scoping interventions required to enable a reduction taking wider determinants of health into consideration
- Comparing outputs of the analysis to best practice evidence and scoping the additive capacity and enablers required to deliver the interventions identified and quantify the resource investment needed to implement these interventions

What outcomes should you expect?

- Reduction in acute demand among selected cohorts
- Reduced cost of care for selected cohorts
- Improved patient outcomes and experience